

**TRIGG COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 573-2886 (phone)
(502) 573-2355 (fax)**

www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601
phone: (502) 573-2886
fax: (502) 573-2355
email: naturepreserves@ky.gov
internet: www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Apios priceana</i>	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G2 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Armoracia lacustris</i>	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Baptisia australis</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	GLADES, BARRENS, OPEN WOODLANDS, PRAIRIES, OAK SAVANNAS OR AREAS THAT WERE FORMERLY SUCH COMMUNITIES (WEAKLEY 1998); IN KY, PRAIRIE PATCHES.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	21	2	0	0	0
	PRAIRIES AND OPEN DRY OR UPLAND WOODS; SANDHILLS.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	RICH DAMP SOIL; IN KY, ROADSIDE ON MOUNTAIN RIDGE.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	2	3	0	0	0
	STREAMS, QUIET WATERS OR MUD FLATS, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL LAKES.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Hieracium longipilum</i>	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Lesquerella lescurii</i>	Lescur's Bladderpod	H /	G4 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	Glades and fields in river floodplains.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Matelea carolinensis</i>	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0
	Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Muhlenbergia glabrifloris</i>	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	BOTTOMLAND FORESTS, MESIC UPLAND FORESTS, BOTTOMLAND AND UPLAND PRAIRIES (STEYERMARK 1999); DRY, DESSICCATED OR BAKED SOILS, GRAVELS, OR ROCKY SLOPES; AND MEDLEY REPORTS WET WOODS, MARSH EDGES AND FIELDS.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Najas gracillima</i>	Thread-like Naiad	S /	G5? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	MUDDY, PEATY, OR SANDY PONDS, POOLS, OR SHORES.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Oenothera linifolia</i>	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Oldenlandia uniflora</i>	Clustered Bluets	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist sandy soils, swampy ground, shallow water and mud flats of sloughs and reservoirs, and along creeks.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes aspera</i>	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes barbata</i>	Barbed Rattlesnake-root	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
	Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.									

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Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Ptilimnium nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Scleria ciliata</i>	Fringed Nutrush	E /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Acid soils of sandstone, chert substrate in openings of glades & rocky open woods.									
Trigg	Vascular Plants	<i>Trepocarpus aethusae</i>	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	10	0	0	0	0
	MARGINS OF SWAMP FORESTS AND SANDY RIVER BOTTOMS.									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphyus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AL. 1982).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Trigg	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa vanuxemensis</i>	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	2	0	0
	INHABITS SAND TO HETEROGENOUS MIXTURES IN AND ADJACENT TO SHALLOW RIFFLES AND SHOALS IN SLOW TO FAST CURRENT OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Trigg	Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus friaufi</i>	Hairy Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S3S4	2	2	0	0	0
	Swift parts of small streams.									
Trigg	Crustaceans	<i>Stygobromus vitreus</i>	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	SMALL DRIP AND SEEP POOLS IN CAVES, BUT OCCASIONALLY IS FOUND IN SURFACE SEEPS IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA (HOLSINGER 1972).									
Trigg	Insects	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	American Burying Beetle	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	CARRION AVAILABILITY IN A GIVEN AREA IS SUSPECTED TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN VEGETATIONAL STRUCTURES AND SOIL TYPES (RAITHEL 1991). HOWEVER, THESE INTERACT TO INFLUENCE THE POTENTIAL PREY BASE AVAILABLE FOR THE BEETLE.									
Trigg	Insects	<i>Satyrrium favonius ontario</i>	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	S. favonius is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>) or dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).									
Trigg	Fishes	<i>Esox niger</i>	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	COASTAL PLAIN WETLANDS, STREAMS, AND VEGETATED OXBOW LAKE SHORELINES, AND IT ALSO TOLERATES RESERVOIR CONDITIONS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									

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Trigg	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma microlepidum</i>	Smallscale Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
		Medium to large streams over riffles 0.5 to 0.9 m deep with moderate to swift flow and substrate of gravel and rubble (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Trigg	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma parvipinne</i>	Goldstripe Darter	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Small coastal plain streams, springs, and wetlands of low to moderate gradient with sand and gravel bottoms and detritus, vegetation, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Most common in Terrapin Creek Spring runs.								
Trigg	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i>	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	1	2	0	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE SLUGGISH STREAMS, OXBOWS, AND WETLANDS WHERE THE BOTTOM IS SOFT AND AQUATIC VEGETATION ABOUNDS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Trigg	Fishes	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Trigg	Fishes	<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Trigg	Fishes	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		SCHOOLING SURFACE FISH THAT OCCURS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Trigg	Fishes	<i>Noturus exilis</i>	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
		This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel, rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of pools.								
Trigg	Fishes	<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).								
Trigg	Amphibians	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.								
Trigg	Amphibians	<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	12	0	0	0	0
		IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES IS KNOWN FROM SWAMPS AND SINKHOLE PONDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE SITUATED IN PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND AGRICULTURAL CROP FIELDS.								
Trigg	Reptiles	<i>Apalone mutica mutica</i>	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.								
Trigg	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	1	3	0	0	0
		OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.								
Trigg	Reptiles	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5T5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
		Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.								
Trigg	Reptiles	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>	Northern Pine Snake	T / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	3	6	0	0	2
		The Northern Pine Snake inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.								
Trigg	Reptiles	<i>Sistrurus miliarius streckeri</i>	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	8	0	0	0
		THE PIGMY RATTLESNAKE SEEMS TO OCCUR MOST FREQUENTLY IN DRY WOODLANDS OF OAK AND HICKORY, SOMETIMES IN OAK-PINE.								
Trigg	Reptiles	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	4	0	0	0
		Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.								

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Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	1	0	0	1	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	1	0	0	0	0
		MARSHES, PONDS, SLOUGHS, LAKES AND SLUGGISH STREAMS. IN MIGRATION AND WHEN NOT BREEDING, IN BOTH FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS (B83COM01NA).								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	1	0	0	0	0
		FRESH WATER BOGS, SWAMPS, WET FIELDS, CATTAIL AND BULRUSH MARSHES, BRACKISH AND SALTWATER MARSHES AND MEADOWS. MAY BE AREA-DEPENDENT; IN IA, NOT OBSERVED IN MARSHES <11 HA (A86BRO01NA).								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	2	0
		WET PASTURELAND AND MARSHES, FRESH WATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS, DRY FIELDS, GARBAGE DUMPS. IN W. INDIES, ROOSTS AT NIGHT IN MANGROVE SWAMPS OR ON MANGROVE ISLANDS (B83RAF01NA).								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		MARSHES, PONDS, LAKES, MEADOWS, STREAMS, MANGROVE LAGOONS, AND OTHER BODIES OF CALM SHALLOW WATER; PRIMARILY IN FRESHWATER HABITATS.								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	9	0	0	1	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	0	2	0
		MARSHES, SWAMPS, WOODED STREAMS, MANGROVES, SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, LAGOONS; SALT WATER, BRACKISH, AND FRESHWATER SITUATIONS.								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	T /	G5 / S2B	5	0	0	0	0
		Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	0	1	0	0	0
		Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Trigg	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).								
Trigg	Mammals	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
		THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.								
Trigg	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								

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Trigg	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
Trigg	Mammals	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.								